

## THE DAILY HERALD.

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The real English blue book is called "England's Darling."

It is about time that a tracer was sent out for Senator Tillman.

The music that comes from the Morton band wagon is a dirge.

A good day for the human race is a good day for the bicycle race.

The financial plank of the Ohio platform is a purely local option affair.

The squaw men will have to give up their squaws or give up their drink.

Weyler must be preparing a great coup or is taking an unusually long siesta.

The Americans beat the British at chess. They also checkmated them in Venezuela.

Has anyone learned as yet to whom the five hundred dollars were paid for legal advice?

The papers are beginning to call Dr. Peters the African butcher. The name fits; let it stick.

Down east the Republicans foreshadow free silver; in the west the Democrats swear for silver.

When McKinley wrote the financial plank in the Ohio platform, he wrote himself down an ass.

Will the selectmen be so solicitous about county matters now that the mileage is knocked out?

Some of the presidential candidates distributing campaign buttons prove that they are a button short.

The Cuban rebels may not have a fixed seat of government, but it is none the less a fact that there is war in Cuba.

Cullom and Manderson are both good western men. That is all that can be said of them as presidential possibilities.

It will not be long now before the blue bird and the Easter hat will appear. The blue bird may be upon the hat. Who knows?

King Menekle demanding an indemnity of 40,000,000 lire from Italy shows how thoroughly civilized the Abyssinians are becoming.

It is by no means certain that Ohio's favorite son is sound on the protection question. Who can say that the people want McKinleyism?

Revenue officers have been directed to catch the Bermuda and detain her. A beautiful illustration of locking the stable after the horse is gone.

It is a real trial to Jameson to have to sit in Bow street court day after day, when if not so engaged he would be the lion of the hour in London.

If Tom Reed really wants a presidential boom as what is a boom, he should leave Maine and come west. It is not quite so undesirable as some people think.

Weyler forbids the clergy to give spiritual consolation to the insurgents. As though his own cruelties were not sufficient without adding to them the tortures of the damned.

Ballington Booth succeeded from the Salvation Army, and now the young women of God's American Volunteers are about to succumb because of the new uniform prescribed for them.

As the legislature draws to a close the price of natural gas goes up. How is this? We suggest a commission, one member at least of which shall be learned in the law, to investigate the matter.

The Republican house of congress has done everything that could be done for the relief of the people," says the Chicago Inter-Ocean. Oh, no, it hasn't; it could adjourn, which would be a great relief.

The McKinley men are quite positive that their man will be nominated on the first ballot. They are becoming too sanguine, and having made their boasts of a nomination on a first ballot, it must be then or in all likelihood not at all.

Senator Matt Quay emphatically denies that he said McKinley would have over 320 votes on the first ballot at St. Louis. Furthermore, he says he does not believe McKinley will be nominated for president. That statement means that McKinley has one very astute and aggressive enemy to fight. There will be more after awhile.

## "PLUCK-NE-STORE" QUESTION.

Yesterday the state senate had under discussion a very important proposition, and one which the state legislature some time in the future will most probably be confronted with again.

It came up in connection with the miners' wage bill, in which is a provision making it compulsory for an employer of workmen in mines, mills, and smelters to pay them in lawful money of the United States, and to protect said workmen in the management and control of their own earnings.

There was both a majority and minority report on the bill presented to the senate, the majority report, strangely enough, recommending its rejection, and the minority favoring its passage.

We say strangely enough the majority report recommended the rejection of the bill, for the bill originated in the senate, and it is not usual for a committee of either house of a legislature to report a bill and recommend its rejection; the usual proceedings being that the committee refuses to report a bill at all.

The senate finally rejected the bill, the considerations being, first, the contention that the very existence of some manufacturing concerns in the state would be endangered if compelled to pay for their raw materials and the wages of their employees in money; and second, to enact the law in such form as to make it apply to mines alone would be to enact class legislation, a thing at once distasteful and very probably unconstitutional.

It is further contended that it would be legislation leading to the abridgment of the right of contract and the curtailment of the liberty of the individual in making contracts, as the individual has a right to agree to work for whatever may suit him as wages.

As to the first contention that some manufacturing establishments would be destroyed if required to pay money instead of their product to their employees, we don't take so very much stock in that, as in the main it would be only a matter of adjusting their affairs to a cash basis, a thing that we are inclined to think is not now impossible in Utah, however much so it might have been years ago.

The other objections we recognize as being possessed of some force.

However impracticable any legislation at present on this subject may be, it is a fact that the bill that was killed in the senate yesterday was leveled at one of the greatest evils with which labor has to contend; and if legislative enactment cannot now be made to reach it, then a wholesome public opinion should at once be raised against it that will condemn it.

Corporations and individuals employing men, for the sake of profit, insist upon paying men either in scrip that compels them to trade with their employers, or if the wages are paid in money then an agreement is forced that they shall trade at the company's store or board at the company's boarding house; and this, with a few exceptions, to the very great advantage of the company and to the very great injustice and disadvantage of the employees.

Although it seems a reasonable proposition to say that the company's store or the company's boarding house can do as well by their employees or even better than others engaged in store keeping or boarding house business, yet the instances are rare where these company institutions have not in the end become engines of oppression to the employees.

As fast as may be without injury to struggling factories or other industries our industrial establishments ought to gravitate to a cash system of doing business; and right now and always, labor should be freed from the "pluck-me-store" and company boarding house infamy, that men might be free to spend the money they earn where, as well as how they choose; for when they are not thus free, there is always crushed in them something of the better part of man.

## THE STATE SEAL.

The design for the great seal of the state of Utah has been accepted, at least by the house, and most likely will be accepted by the senate and governor.

An American eagle, defiant—outstretched wings and talons clutching thunder-bolts—perched above a shield on which is engraven a beehive, Utah's famous emblem of industry; and on either side of the shield the American flag furled. Each side the beehive is a sego lily, Utah's emblem flower, while under the beehive is the significant date 1847. Nearer the outer edge, under this date, and forming part of the encircling words—"The Great Seal of the State of Utah"—is that other significant date 1896.

This will doubtless be the state seal of Utah; judging from the photograph of the design brought to The Herald office last evening it will be satisfactory to the people.

There is, we think, a beautiful blending of national and state emblems in the design, and withal a simplicity which commends it to good taste.

The design is the work of Mr. Harry Edwards of this city, and the gentleman is to be congratulated upon his success, as it is no light distinction to be the successful competitor in designing the seal of a great commonwealth.

## REPUBLICANS AND SILVER.

It must not be forgotten that in every vote in congress on the question of free coinage for the last thirty years, a majority of the Democrats voted for this dangerous fallacy. The Republicans have alone stood firm and fearless in the defense of the nation's honor and credit. They will do so again. No one need have any fear about "that money plank" at St. Louis.

The above is from the New York Mail and Express, and when it is remembered what claims were made last fall in this state from the stump to the effect that there was more hope for silver in the Republican than in the Democratic party, it must be rather chilling reading to western Republicans to hear such talk as this from stalwart Republican organs.

It may be said, however, that the Mail and Express, since it is published in New York, the very center of the single gold standard influence—it may be said that it does not represent fairly the sentiments of the Republican party.

Let us then come further west, to St. Louis, the city where the national Republican convention is to be held.

The Globe-Democrat published in that city, says of the late action of the "renegade" senators who, in the interests of silver, voted against taking up the house tariff bill, and of the likelihood of their going to the St. Louis convention and taking with them "a 16 to 1 independent, Europe-banged plank":

Just at present the Republican party is not much interested in what Carter, Teller and the other three Republican renegades think or do. If they appear at the convention as the regularly chosen representatives of their states they will be received and be accorded all the privileges to which delegates are entitled under the rules governing such bodies, although their action, of course, in bolting the party on a vital question of party policy ought really to place them outside the Republican line and to exclude them from recognition in distinctly Republican assemblages.

But they will not be in the convention many hours before they will find that the free silver plank has no standing in the party. The majority of the party was always against free silver, but this majority has been growing rapidly in the past year or two, especially in the past few months. That seven to one Republican vote in the house of representatives recently against free silver shows how the party stands on the issue in 1896.

The silverites will discover that this is the worst year for them to force a fight in the Republican party on the 16 to 1 issue which has come since that question entered politics. Republican voters can win easily if every electoral vote of the Rocky Mountain states goes to the Democracy or to the third party.

In the old states north of Mason and Dixon's line and the Ohio and in Minnesota and Iowa there are 227 electoral votes, or three more than 224 which make a majority of the electoral college. Every one of these states is a Republican. The stronger the anti-silver deliverance is in the Republican platform the larger the Republican majority will be in all those states.

This simply means that the great confidence of the eastern Republicans to carry enough states to win the election is such as will lead them to throw overboard their western brethren, and all their demands for the recognition of free silver, and put their trust for the victory in the eastern states.

## ONE LEARNED IN THE LAW.

In the bill which passed the house yesterday for the revision, codification and annotation of the laws of the state, an amendment to the original bill was offered and finally accepted, which, to say the very least of it, is amazing.

In the original bill it was provided that the governor should appoint "three persons learned in the law" to do the work of codification, etc. Mr. Stevens of Weber moved to amend this section so as to make it provide that one member of the code commission of three should be learned in the law. The gentleman offered as his reason for proposing this strange amendment that he wanted to give the governor some discretionary power in the matter! Discretionary power to do what? Put men unlearned in the law to do that which requires the most profound knowledge of the law!

And this wonderful amendment conceived in the master mind of Mr. Stevens when changed to read—"at least one of whom shall be learned in the law"—was accepted and passed by the house!

The house has already done a number of strange things, and before it adjourns it may do many more; but surely this act must be the climax of its absurdities. Think of it! A law creating a code commission having a provision in it saying—"at least one of whom shall be learned in the law!"

The work of codification, revision and annotation of the laws, is a task requiring the very greatest skill and knowledge of the lawyer; and if ever there will be a case where all the members of a commission need to be learned in the law, it is in this commission.

The amendment was dictated by the prejudice that exists in some quarters against the profession of the law; and by the foolish notion that the business man, the mechanic, or the laborer can do this kind of work as well as those learned in the law. But gentlemen make a mistake, while the broad common sense of a business man, the general intelligence and perhaps wide reading of some of our farmers and mechanics may teach them very much about what the lawyer knows, such work as is here proposed calls for the highest skill and technical knowledge of the professional, up-to-date lawyer, and not the loose and merely general information of well-read men following other pursuits.

Let us hope when the bill reaches the senate for consideration the original provision for "three persons learned in the law" will be restored to it; and let us further hope that the house will have so far recovered from its fit of hilarity as to concur in the senate amendment, that in years to come it may not be said that the first state legislature enacted a law creating a code commission to revise, annotate and codify the laws of the state—"at least one of whom shall be learned in the law."

## THE OHIO MISTAKE.

Each day it becomes more and more evident that the Republicans of the east are thoroughly disgusted with the straddle of the Ohio Republicans on the financial question. They see, as every one sees, that the Ohio financial plank is all things unto all men. All this is most encouraging, as it portends there must be an unequivocal declaration on money in the St. Louis platform.

Major McKinley being a presidential candidate, with much prestige, and the Ohio convention meeting so early, the whole country looked to it to fore-shadow what the convention at St. Louis would do on the money question. This was but natural. It may be that what the Ohio convention did very accurately foreshadowed what will be done at St. Louis. Whether it does or not, certain it is that the Republicans of the east are demanding something different from the national convention.

The New York Commercial Advertiser declares that the Ohio plank is unhesitatingly condemned by an immense majority of the sound money Republicans, and they are dissatisfied with it "because it is so framed that two radically different interpretations can be placed upon the language."

It goes on to say that it is a shield with a gold side and a silver side; that the gold side warrants Senator Sherman in asserting from his point

of view that it means sound money; while the silver face, at which the whole west is looking, gives the advocates of silver the right to put their own construction upon the elusive word bimetalism, and the demand for the use of silver as well as gold as standard money. It does all that, for all that it was intended to do. Now what is to be done in the face of such facts? According to the Commercial Advertiser, this:

The emergency demands measures of an altogether different type. For the Republicans to palter and falter with the money question now was suicidal folly. It would be as foolish, as cowardly and as criminal as it would have been to evade the burning issue of slavery extension thirty-six years ago. The Ohio mistake must be undone. New York, the leader in population, commerce, manufactures and civilization among American commonwealths, must undo it.

It is the Saratoga plank that will undo the Ohio mistake. It is in these words:

We believe that the nation's honor, as well as the material interests of our citizens, demand the maintenance of a national currency, every dollar of which, whether in gold, silver or paper notes, shall be of equal value and equal debt-paying or purchasing power, and we declare our unalterable opposition to the free and unlimited coinage of silver. Any inflation of the currency of the country by debasing the standard of value to the silver basis is distinctly repudiated.

When such demands as these are made it is strong evidence that there will be a money issue in the campaign, and that the battle will not be fought on protection lines alone. We want the gold men to unequivocally declare for gold and the silver men for free silver. That will present a clean cut issue to the people, one upon which they can decide, knowing what they are doing. There has been no such clean cut money issue in the past, and it is time there was one.

## PENSIONING GOVERNMENT CLERKS.

Representative Tawney, of Minnesota, has introduced a bill into the house to create a fund to pension government clerks. It provides that, beginning with July 1, 1896, 2 per cent of the salary of every government employee shall be withheld to form a permanent fund to be paid to the employee, with 4 per cent interest added, at the time of his discharge. It also provides that after the year 1900 those who have been in the classified service for a certain time shall be retired, and permitted to draw from the fund, so created, a given percentage of the salary they may have previously been paid. While the scheme appears to have had the endorsement of the civil service commissioners, still it is one that should not be enacted into law. It is paternalism pure and simple.

What right has the government to withhold 2 per cent of the pay of its employees, or any other amount, to form a fund to pension them? None whatever. If the government employees are also competent to save enough out of their wages to provide for a rainy day, as well as the government is to do it for them. If they do not wish to save anything, then it is their right to spend all they earn. The government has no more business to tell those who work for it what they shall do or not do with the money they earn than it has to tell them that they shall go to this or that church that their souls may be saved. It would seem that the government has enough to do to manage its own financial concerns, without undertaking to manage those of its employees.

There is no new idea in this scheme of Representative Tawney's. A number of years ago it was a pet scheme of Prince Bismarck to insure the people of Germany against want in their old age. That scheme proposed to form a pension fund the same as Mr. Tawney's does. But the Germans, used as they are to paternalism and socialism, absolutely refused to accept it. Mr. Tawney's is no better, though of course limited to government employees. It is a sort of every employee his own pension agent plan, and should not be enacted into law.

## NOTABLES OF THE DAY.

SAMUEL L. CLEMENS, (Mark Twain)

Was born at Florida, Mo., November 30, 1835. At the age of 13 he was apprenticed to a printer, and worked at his trade in all of the larger cities of the United States.

In 1856 he was a pilot on the Mississippi river, but he was private secretary for his brother who was then secretary of state for Nevada. Mr. Clemens spent a short time in the Hawaiian islands in 1864, and then returned to California where he delivered a series of humorous lectures, returning to the east. In '72 was married in Buffalo, N. Y., to a lady of great wealth. In 1874, he visited England on a lecturing tour, and was very successful. Mr. Clemens is the author of many works, among them are "The Gilded Age," "Innocents Abroad," "Roughing It," and "Life on the Mississippi."

In 1884 he established the publishing house of C. L. Webster &amp; Co., and published "Huckleberry Finn," and "General Grant's Memoirs."

Mr. Clemens has of late suffered severe financial reverses, and has just signed a contract for a course of lectures to be given throughout the world.

He was lately reported to be seriously ill, but the story was afterwards denied.

Don't worry. Don't run in debt. Don't trifle with your health. Don't try experiments with medicines. Don't waste time and money on worthless compounds. Don't be persuaded to take a substitute for Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It is the best of blood purifiers.

## SOME EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

John Bull, having surveyed the Southern carefully, is convinced that there is nothing like a Jim Crow doctrine lying in conveniently in the way in that territory.—Chicago Record.

The primary object of the Raines bill is to make the railroads of the whole state effective in state and national politics under control of the East machine. No one examines the act can mistake its purpose.—New York World.

There are remaining a few Indiana people who cling to the belief that the ultimate situation will demand the nomination of some good ex-president who is not afraid of his shadow on the financial question.—Washington Post.

The best way to remember the total number of delegates to the Republican national convention is to bear in mind the fact that 300 reads the same both ways, with 33 per cent discount when turned bottom side up.—Boston Herald.

Ballington Booth is not to be congratulated on the title chosen for his new arms "God's American Volunteers." It is unthoughtful and cumbersome, besides being easily provocative of irreverence. The title first announced, "The Christian Crusade," was a much better one.—Philadelphia Ledger.

McKinley is a good man. He would make an excellent president. But there are others. And it is just as well for McKinley's friends not to claim more for him than he is worth. It is a very hard job to put a fence around the United States and say that any one man owns this country.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

## TALES OF THE DAY.

## A Western Railroad That Was as Wide as Dewey's.

This is one of those stories about Chauncey M. Dewey and a railroad pass that is being told nowadays in local railroad circles, according to the Chicago Chronicle:

The president of the Wauwapa &amp; Nishna Railroad company went to see the mild-mannered president of the Vanderbilt system. "Will you do me a favor?" Mr. Dewey asked, letting the smile he uses on such occasions have full swing on the visitor. "I dropped in to see you, Mr. Dewey, to ask for an exchange of courtesies. I am the president of the Wauwapa &amp; Nishna Railroad company. I would like to have a pass over your road, and will extend the same courtesy to yourself over my road."

Dewey looked thoughtful for an instant, and then said: "Where is your road?" "Why, it's out in Wisconsin." "Is it rated in Poor's manual?" "Oh, yes, indeed; we paid a nice dividend last year." "I never heard of your road. How long is it?" "We are operating sixty-seven miles this year."

"What sixty-seven miles? and you call that an exchange of courtesies, and the Vanderbilt system has its thousands of miles?" Dewey assumed his most cavalier air as he launched the question at the head of the president of the Wauwapa &amp; Nishna, and then he waited for a reply.

"Well, Mr. Dewey," said the western railroad president as he arose to go, "your road may be a little longer than mine, but it ain't any wider."

## The Cat in the Pulpit.

The circumstances under which a church congregation was dismissed at Sanders, Ky., on a recent Sunday afternoon were peculiarly distressing.

About midway the minister's discourse there boomed through the half-open door what appeared to be a large black and white tabby cat, followed by a yellow dog. The pursuit was swift and fierce, and the hunted animal sought sanctuary under the preacher's pulpit.

That worthy taken unawares, and somewhat flustered at being so rudely interrupted in the midst of a particularly pleasant passage, did the natural thing, under the circumstances, and, raising his foot, he kicked the creature up toward the ceiling. After describing a number of beautiful parabolic curves in mid-air, the animal alighted fairly in the center of the congregation.

Then it was discovered that there had been a mistake as to the species of the cat. It was of the pole variety. The audience dismissed itself with more haste than decorum, and it is hoped that after a month or so the building will again be in condition to justify the resumption of divine services.—Cincinnati Tribune.

## A SOUTHERN GIRL.

Her dimpled cheeks are pale; She's a lily of the vale. Not a rose. In a mullein on a lawn She is fairer than the dawn To her beau.

Her boots are slim and neat— She leans about her feet. It is said. She amputates her 'r's. But her eyes are like the stars Overhead.

On a balcony at night. With a fleecy cloud of white Round her hair— Her face, ah, who could paint? She would fascinate a saint, I declare.

"Tis a matter of regret, She's a bit of a coquette Whom I sing. On her cruel cry creature up goes With a half a dozen beads To her string.

But let all that pass by. As her maiden moments fly. Dead emperors! When she wears, on my life, She will make the dearest wife In the world. —Samuel Minturn Peck.

## HUMOR OF THE HOUR.

"You are not to hang!" shouted the messenger, hurrying to the prisoner's cell and smiling brightly at the same time. "I said the heretofore condemned one, 'That is no nose to me.' The messenger went bitterly that he had not delayed his coming until after the execution.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

"My daughter sweeps the floor," the mother was saying, when the young man interrupted her. "What a prize such a girl is in these degenerate days!"

"Test she sweeps the floor with her ball dresses, while I stay at home to wield the broom.—Detroit Free Press.

Hojak! I don't know what to do with that dog. I've tried a dozen times to give him away, but no one will have him. Tom!—Tried to give him away, did you? That's no way to get rid of a dog. Ask \$5 or \$10 for him.—Puck.

"Let me wear you on my heart And ward off all disaster." "No, sir," replied the dapper tart; "I'm not a porous-plaster." —Chicago Record.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder Awarded Gold Medal Milwaukee Fair, San Francisco.

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## We Were a Little Timid

When we saw so many goods come in, but last week was a banner week for us—people responded to our spring announcement in great style—our salesmen and salesladies were kept on the jump all week. This week we call special attention to our Capes, Separate skirts and Spring Suits.



Are more popular than ever. We said before that as long as big sleeves lasted capes would be the favorite. We made no mistake. Their popularity was proven last week. Shrewd buyers made quite a hole in our stock. Better come this week and make your selection.



Separate Skirts. Spring Suits.

People were surprised at the quality and price. Couldn't believe that skirts could be put together so cheaply. Don't cost any more than your dressmaker would charge you to make one. They are very stylish, are made in the latest materials, brilliantines, Mohairs and striped effects.

Our buyer made a "ten-strike" when he bought those suits. Nothing like them has ever been seen in these parts. They created quite a sensation last week. We venture to say that every dressy lady in town will have one this season. A great many have bought already—don't delay, but come this week and make your selection.

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